

310 - 337 required

288? \rightarrow 337

The Roman Emperor Constantine abolished the old KALENDS, NONES, and IDES and divided the months into weeks of 7 days.

He also introduced the Roman Indiction (= 15 yrs) for the purpose of collecting taxes. Cycle started Jan 1, AD 313.
NOTE JAN 1, - 4712 = Mon = Indiction 1

Born at Naissus (now NIS, Yugoslavia)
son of Constantine I & St Helena

1 May 310

Maximum DATA Accession
to the theme

wife: none unknown.

children: a daughter none unknown

C 310 - 337

In military matters, Constantine's main innovation was his division of the army into ripenses (frontier troops) and comitatenses (central field army) the latter stationed some way behind the frontier, was ready to be deployed as needed without weakening the frontier defence.

The central field army served Constantine well during the civil wars of his early years and the frontier campaigns of the 320s and 330s.

C310

1912 Dates J-BK
Early in 1st Cn.

CODEX HERMOGENIANUS

Codification of Roman Law

310

1912 Dates J-BK

Meximianus^{was} captured in
massilia.

Constantine ordered him
slain.

C310

1912 Dates J-BK

Early Christians were martyred
in Britain.

310

Maximian Daia was made
emperor in east.

1 May 310

Maximicus DAIA was elevated to
Augustus 1 MAY 310

Galenus was in decline,
suffering from frightful cancer which
was soon to kill him.

C 310

7 310-337

Constantine was born in NAISSA -
NIS in present day Serbia - this man could
be ruthless and never hesitated to plunge
the empire into war to further his own
ambitions. But he also repaired imperial
highways and established an efficient messenger
network, revamped the legal system built
magnificent basilicas, aqueducts, monuments,
and churches, and mostly kept the peace.
He also sought to transform the imperium

itself, completing a shift begun by
Aurelian and Devotion towards the
oriental style monarchy where kings
ruled not by the grace of the Senate
and the people, or even the army, but
as all-powerful despots who claimed to
be chosen by the Gods (or by the God)

Maximian undertook, to regain the throne he had resigned from, by a revolt against Constantine's rule in Gaul.

Maximian was then forced to commit suicide.

Constantine having already declared against Maxentius and now considered himself emperor.

Valerius died.

Still another claimant to the imperial throne appeared in MAXIMIN (died 313) who allied himself with MAXENTIUS against the combination of Licinius and Constantine.

While Licinius attacked Maximin, Constantine moved into Italy against Maxentius.

Meanwhile Maximian, father of
Maxentius, twice emperor before,
had resided in Constantine's court
as a trusted advisor and father-in-law.
Then in 310 decided to have a final go
at imperial power. While Constantine
was embroiled in a campaign against
the Franks, Maximian hurried to
ARLES, proclaimed himself emperor

for the third time, and announced
that Constantine was dead.

It was a foolish move. Constantine hurried
south to confront the usurper. Maximian fled
to Marseille. The citizens of Marseille refused to
take his side & opened the gates to Constantine.
Maximian was captured. Soon afterwards it
was given out that he had hanged himself.

Maxentius had his father deified
by decree of the senate.

310 → 337

310 - 337AD

Constantine killed his supposedly
unfaithful wife by locking her
in a steam bath.

Born in Yugoslavia
Melvin Bell, 31 2

310

M Data become imper-
in lost.

July 310

Motimion was murdered
(w committed suicide) at
Marseille July 310

C 310 → 337 AD
revised

b 288? AD d 337 AD

The emperor Constantine exempted field labourers from Sunday rest, but they had not asked to be exempted; their weekly output fell, and wiser counsels prevailed

310

maximilien rebelled but was
killed.

3/0

Persia: Birth and accession
of SAPOR II Postumus.

3/10

Rising and death of Maximian